

Wichita Daily Eagle

N. M. MUNDORF Editor.

None can charge that Mrs. Leese is talking through her millinery.

If Lewelling runs again one of his planks will be a board of charities.

The ill wind at present seems to be engaged exclusively in tickling the receivers.

Lost—One Democratic quorum: about fifteen hands high and subject to the blind staggers.

About the only line of industry that the Cleveland administration has seemed to promote is the soup house.

Short words are best. This is particularly true when speaking of Governor Waite's idiosyncrasies and idiocies.

Temporarily the Wilson bill is side-tracked while the engineer runs ahead trying to get the track in front together.

The quickest way to get a reputation for being rich just now is to blossom out as a violent opponent of the income tax.

In accordance with the Geary law the six Chinamen in Wichita have been duly photographed. Only a few cameras were ruined.

Lillibuckham now believes that she will accept Cleveland's offer, and the president's profanity rivals the colors in a peacock's tail.

It begins to look as though the wheat market would pull through its attack of St. Vitus's dance. It has gained two days in succession.

There are a great many Populists who believe that if Mrs. Leese had been in Eve's place she would have got the best of the serpent.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned. If there had been any good shooting in the neighborhood, he would probably have gone duck hunting.

As a matter of history it should be recorded that it was a Populist orator who said that it was a famine that made the tower of Pisa lean.

In all likelihood the attempts of Lewelling and Mrs. Leese to monopolize public attention will yet stir the latent rivalry of Stevens county.

The fact that butterine took the first prize at the world's fair over the real butter, should be bitter butter milk for the dairy men to swallow.

If Wilson is willing to go to any end to get a quorum, all he has to do is to introduce a bill increasing congressional salaries and place it upon its passage.

The Wisconsin State Journal, in reviewing the hard lines of Governor Lewelling of Kansas, remarks: "The governor is entitled to the sympathy of his sex."

His prolonged silence has given birth to the suspicion that Senator Martin is engaged in a series of experiments looking to the feasibility of hypnotizing the pie-counter.

The Kansas City Star is reporting the enforcement of Czar Reed's rules by a Democratic speaker. The most inconsistent thing in this world is a Democratic newspaper.

Taylor, the Wyandotte diplomat, is referred to as the ace of Democratic spades. That is a questionable compliment. Anyhow, as a place-hunter, it shows that he is no joker.

In refusing to run for governor of Nebraska, Buffalo Bill has shown that he is perfectly acquainted with the fact that it is harder to keep on the top of prairie politics than a bucking broncho.

Henry Irving, a psychologist, declares that the ghosts of negroes are black. Any attempt to make a sensational black ghost on a dark Stygian background is doomed to ignominious failure.

The delay in the appointment of a United States marshal for Kansas is beginning to be understood as an invitation for more applications. It is anybody's job but those who are now suing for it.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the stupendous amount of senatorial raw material in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory is going to work a great detriment to the interests of single statehood.

George W. Martin is receiving many flattering newspaper notices in connection with his candidacy for the governorship. George is a Kansan to the manner born with a brain as broad as the state and a heart as big.

The result of the election held in Salt Lake City, Thursday—a big Republican majority—will prove a black eye for statehood for Utah Territory just now. She will have to wait two years longer. But it is probably just as well.

"It is only a skirmish now," Mrs. Leese warns the governor; "wait till the galling guns begin to roar!" This is really the first intimation the country has had that Mrs. Leese has not been using all her lungs right along.

No reason is assigned for calling the Chickasaw legislature in extra session. It is known, however, that, should the Chickasaw nation take offense at the government, it would not hesitate a moment to declare war against the United States.

While perhaps not much improvement in its general features over the Wheeler bill, the feature of the McKee bill which provides for the disposition of the Indian lands incident to the admission of the territory as a whole to statehood, meets the objection of the sentimentalists on that point. No outrage upon the rights or best interests of the Indians is contemplated or will be permitted. These will be better conserved with the Indian a citizen than as an alien, as at present.

TODD, THE TRUG.

Shawnee county got more offices at the hands of Lewelling—about five to one—than any county in the state, notwithstanding it is overwhelmingly Republican, yet the State Labor Federation, with more than half of all its officers located at Topeka, resolved at their late meeting in Leavenworth that the importation from Iowa, known as Lorenzo D. Lewelling, governor of Kansas, and in person, etc., must be defeated. The Federation did one thing more that everybody will endorse. They denounced Todd, the thing which Lewelling appointed and maintains as state labor commissioner. They refused to endorse Algeid, and wouldn't pay any attention to the governor's tramp circular, which was attempted to be forced on the notice of the Federation.

MOHLER MAKES A VACANCY.

It is rumored that there is likely to be a vacancy soon in the secretaryship of the state board of agriculture and that L. D. Graham, secretary of the Kansas state agricultural college, will be put forward as Mohler's successor. The state nor its people, through its officers or otherwise, have no word in choosing such secretary, the board being a private corporation with a public name and title only. Let Mr. Graham, with his sixteen years of secretaryship of the college—six years of which was with the experimental station, would doubtless make a competent and satisfactory secretary.

What Kansas wants is a secretary of agriculture elected by the people or otherwise appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, his duties clearly defined, his expenses sharply limited, and his printing bills classified and fixed. The EAGLE has for years protested against the present expensive arrangement of misnomer and inefficiency. There hasn't come to the people through the publication of that board hardly anything new of moment since the death of Alfred Gray. Let Mohler go. He ought to go, and no place will welcome him more heartily, we presume, than Kansas City, Mo., at least till they find they can't make anything out of him. But the so-called board in letting Mohler go, themselves should be permitted or if necessary forced to go also.

The wool clip of 1893, which was 364,156,666 pounds—the largest ever produced in this country—is referred to by free traders as proof that the McKinley law is of no benefit to wool growers; that it stimulated production to an abnormal extent and beyond the demands for consumption, the effect being to reduce the price below the cost of production. This is what lawyers term a plea in avoidance. Whatever the cause of the increased production, it cannot be denied that fear of the repeal of the McKinley law destroyed the demand from manufacturers for the new wool, and that it was this that ran the price down.

Here is a pretty state of case. After years of howling for tariff reform and finally securing a clear working majority in both houses of congress on that issue, as they claim, and an executive in full sympathy with them, and with a measure specially framed to meet the party demands ready to be acted upon, the Democrats fail to secure a quorum by reason of the doing out of a number of their members until it becomes necessary to call upon King Caucus to crack the party whip to bring them in to the scratch. It looks quite like General Grant's prediction will soon be verified.

There is a pretty broad suspicion that the withholding by the treasury department of the amount of money paid due to bounty on sugar is more a part of the scheme to bring the sugar interests of the south particularly around to support of the Wilson bill—than because of lack of available funds for that purpose. It is supposed that to hold back the bounty money indefinitely will cause the beneficiaries to become indifferent as to whether it is continued or not. Sharp schemers, these administration bosses.

With all of its boasted solidarity on partisan lines there yet seems to be a fair prospect that the south will go to pieces on the tariff question. Almost every southern state some special interest that is more or less dependent upon the tariff protection for continued existence. The opposition to the Wilson bill in the senate will, it is understood, be led by Senator Gorman of Maryland, the strongest man on the Democratic side.

The gold bug contingent still harp on the necessity for issuing more gold bonds, notwithstanding the fact that the treasury holds upwards of \$50,000,000 worth of uncovered silver bullion, and the further fact that treasury notes, bearing no interest, could be issued in sufficient amount to meet any probable deficiency of revenues and would be as acceptable to the people as any form of money that could be produced. G. b. success in this matter will insure the Democratic party the g. b. a little later.

After all their badinage and abuse of D. B. Hill during the past year or more, the New York Democratic anti-snapper press are calling lustily upon the senator to resign his seat in the senate, return to the state and head the ticket for governor next fall. The situation must be desperate, indeed, for the party, to bring the haughty Cleveland champions to such humiliating prostrate.

The old saw of "If two employers sought for one laborer the laborer would be the dictator as to what his compensation should be," and vice versa, is all right as a rule, but the present situation in this country affords a conspicuous exception to it. The excess is largely on the side of the laborers, but the employers cannot dictate wages because they have no employment to give out.

The case against Conghlin, one of the alleged murderers of Dr. Cronin in Chicago nearly four years ago, now being heard on a new trial, is made much stronger than on the first trial. There is little probability that he will hang, however, as long as Algeid, the criminal's friend, remains in the executive chair of the state.

The secretary of the interior, by his notorious punning on assuming his office, undertook to reverse the well established principle that a man is presumed to be honest until he is proven a thief; but it wouldn't work; the righteous sentiment of the country won't tolerate such glaring attempts to subvert justice.

Talmage is getting frisky again. It is high time, he observes, that the owls and the bats of the night of depression fly back into their caverns, and that we throw wide open the window shutters and let in the light of morning. We have had darkness enough. Give us grand march and cantata. Amen!

Official skullingery don't go in this country, as H. K. Smith ought to have known, before he commenced his crusade against Union veteran pensioners. The restoration of Judge Long's name to the pension roll, stricken off by Smith's order, was a just rebuke to that southern autocrat.

Chairman Wilson and his conferees are liable to have the old truism of "you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink" verified in their attempts to coerce the party into supporting the Wilson tariff bill. The interests and demands of constituencies are paramount to caucus dictation.

Whether the proposed individual income tax feature is made a part of the revenue bill will depend upon its applicability to the salaries of congressmen. If it does so apply it will be stricken out. That is one form of salary grab law-makers would naturally be expected to reject.

THAT OBJECT LESSON.

At the beginning of his term President Cleveland declared that the country needed an object lesson, and he intended to give it. Bradstreet gives the following as the result of the first recitation of the lesson:

In New England, 65,300 unemployed; 154,400 dependent.
New York and New Jersey, 223,350 unemployed; 563,750 dependent.
Pennsylvania, 151,000 unemployed; 449,200 dependent.
Central western states, 227,340 unemployed; 443,310 dependent.
Northwestern states, 64,900 unemployed; 175,800 dependent.
Pacific coast states, 35,800 unemployed; 47,000 dependent.
Southern states, 43,065 unemployed; 122,650 dependent.

The lesson has been the dearest one this country ever experienced along that line, and one the effects of which would long be felt throughout the country if it were ended for good; but it is not, and no human being can tell when it will be. The final outcome will depend upon the country's powers of endurance and recuperation.

MAKE THE ISSUE.

The Wichita Eagle thinks there is no such thing as an election by the people. The people at the very best are permitted to endorse fixed and self-chosen candidates, or otherwise forced to vote for and sustain principles which they do not endorse. Cliques and boodlers bring out nobody for positions only to confuse communities, and harass and befuddle delegates, and then the fixer and the jobber gets in his work. The EAGLE says:

"The people of Kansas did not want Mrs. Leese at the head of their state institutions no more than they want Lewelling with his horde of imported bums and corrupt swindlers with whom, as Mrs. Leese charges, he has surrounded himself, but upon the other hand, a majority of the people of the state took the chances and chose the unknown quantity rather than longer submit to the rule of the same old lot of sticks and poles with which they had been whipped and knocked dizzy for so many years."

The EAGLE insists that a United States senator shall be nominated by the members of the party at large, through the Crawford county system, the Republican members of the legislature to ratify the same. The Clay Center Times, the Topeka Capital and the Topeka Journal insist that in addition the entire state ticket shall be nominated directly by the members of the party. The combined, gaudy, trades and dickers of the ordinary nominating convention, have made the people quite weary. The only way we can see to obviate the trouble is for the people in electing delegates to make an issue on some one man or one principle. A majority of the convention, some one way. A lot of fellows trading and counting in a convention represents only the few engaged in the deal, and such work can only end in dissolution.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Norman has a man by the name of Gum. Sam Small is said to have his eye "soot" on Perry.

Chief Justice Dale has been presented with a judicial chair.

Pauline Whistler is studying in a convent at Leavenworth.

The Perry grand jury failed to indict Nevada Savas, the "H."

Judge Barford is sitting as a member of the supreme court at Guthrie.

It is said the deputy marshals will receive \$25,000 for this quarter.

J. W. McNeal has been elected president of the Guthrie board of trade.

Hat Hamilton's glided den went up in smoke as Guthrie the other night.

Frank Greer says that Sid, Clarke's senatorial ambition is 400 candle power.

Hereafter the officers of Oklahoma City will turn all fees into the city treasury.

The authorities of Guthrie are enforcing the ordinance in regard to cleanliness.

The Oklahoma City Press-Gazette has originated the expression "professional Indian."

Foss, the man charged with being implicated in the Derr murder, has been released on bond.

Down in Perry they are getting on to the fact that J. R. Corrigan is a rattling good talker.

In many of the towns in the Indian country the alarm of fire is given by discharging pistols.

Somebody has started the scheme of running a special car from Perry to Florida for the big prize fight.

The Times-Journal claims that the Oklahoma experiment farm is said to be the poorest land in the territory.

Two thousand bales of cotton. It is said, have been brought to Guthrie by colored men in the last twelve months.

Governor Reelfoot appreciates Governor Lewelling's attempts to remove an officer. He has had some experience in that line himself.

Attorney General Olney has designated the reformatory house of Cheltenham, Md., as the place to send juvenile colored Oklahoma criminals to.

The Indian Territory as one state with

the secretary of the interior, by his notorious punning on assuming his office, undertook to reverse the well established principle that a man is presumed to be honest until he is proven a thief; but it wouldn't work; the righteous sentiment of the country won't tolerate such glaring attempts to subvert justice.

Talmage is getting frisky again. It is high time, he observes, that the owls and the bats of the night of depression fly back into their caverns, and that we throw wide open the window shutters and let in the light of morning. We have had darkness enough. Give us grand march and cantata. Amen!

Official skullingery don't go in this country, as H. K. Smith ought to have known, before he commenced his crusade against Union veteran pensioners. The restoration of Judge Long's name to the pension roll, stricken off by Smith's order, was a just rebuke to that southern autocrat.

Chairman Wilson and his conferees are liable to have the old truism of "you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink" verified in their attempts to coerce the party into supporting the Wilson tariff bill. The interests and demands of constituencies are paramount to caucus dictation.

Whether the proposed individual income tax feature is made a part of the revenue bill will depend upon its applicability to the salaries of congressmen. If it does so apply it will be stricken out. That is one form of salary grab law-makers would naturally be expected to reject.

What Kansas wants is a secretary of agriculture elected by the people or otherwise appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, his duties clearly defined, his expenses sharply limited, and his printing bills classified and fixed. The EAGLE has for years protested against the present expensive arrangement of misnomer and inefficiency. There hasn't come to the people through the publication of that board hardly anything new of moment since the death of Alfred Gray. Let Mohler go. He ought to go, and no place will welcome him more heartily, we presume, than Kansas City, Mo., at least till they find they can't make anything out of him. But the so-called board in letting Mohler go, themselves should be permitted or if necessary forced to go also.

The wool clip of 1893, which was 364,156,666 pounds—the largest ever produced in this country—is referred to by free traders as proof that the McKinley law is of no benefit to wool growers; that it stimulated production to an abnormal extent and beyond the demands for consumption, the effect being to reduce the price below the cost of production. This is what lawyers term a plea in avoidance. Whatever the cause of the increased production, it cannot be denied that fear of the repeal of the McKinley law destroyed the demand from manufacturers for the new wool, and that it was this that ran the price down.

Here is a pretty state of case. After years of howling for tariff reform and finally securing a clear working majority in both houses of congress on that issue, as they claim, and an executive in full sympathy with them, and with a measure specially framed to meet the party demands ready to be acted upon, the Democrats fail to secure a quorum by reason of the doing out of a number of their members until it becomes necessary to call upon King Caucus to crack the party whip to bring them in to the scratch. It looks quite like General Grant's prediction will soon be verified.

There is a pretty broad suspicion that the withholding by the treasury department of the amount of money paid due to bounty on sugar is more a part of the scheme to bring the sugar interests of the south particularly around to support of the Wilson bill—than because of lack of available funds for that purpose. It is supposed that to hold back the bounty money indefinitely will cause the beneficiaries to become indifferent as to whether it is continued or not. Sharp schemers, these administration bosses.

With all of its boasted solidarity on partisan lines there yet seems to be a fair prospect that the south will go to pieces on the tariff question. Almost every southern state some special interest that is more or less dependent upon the tariff protection for continued existence. The opposition to the Wilson bill in the senate will, it is understood, be led by Senator Gorman of Maryland, the strongest man on the Democratic side.

The gold bug contingent still harp on the necessity for issuing more gold bonds, notwithstanding the fact that the treasury holds upwards of \$50,000,000 worth of uncovered silver bullion, and the further fact that treasury notes, bearing no interest, could be issued in sufficient amount to meet any probable deficiency of revenues and would be as acceptable to the people as any form of money that could be produced. G. b. success in this matter will insure the Democratic party the g. b. a little later.

After all their badinage and abuse of D. B. Hill during the past year or more, the New York Democratic anti-snapper press are calling lustily upon the senator to resign his seat in the senate, return to the state and head the ticket for governor next fall. The situation must be desperate, indeed, for the party, to bring the haughty Cleveland champions to such humiliating prostrate.

The old saw of "If two employers sought for one laborer the laborer would be the dictator as to what his compensation should be," and vice versa, is all right as a rule, but the present situation in this country affords a conspicuous exception to it. The excess is largely on the side of the laborers, but the employers cannot dictate wages because they have no employment to give out.

The case against Conghlin, one of the alleged murderers of Dr. Cronin in Chicago nearly four years ago, now being heard on a new trial, is made much stronger than on the first trial. There is little probability that he will hang, however, as long as Algeid, the criminal's friend, remains in the executive chair of the state.

The secretary of the interior, by his notorious punning on assuming his office, undertook to reverse the well established principle that a man is presumed to be honest until he is proven a thief; but it wouldn't work; the righteous sentiment of the country won't tolerate such glaring attempts to subvert justice.

Talmage is getting frisky again. It is high time, he observes, that the owls and the bats of the night of depression fly back into their caverns, and that we throw wide open the window shutters and let in the light of morning. We have had darkness enough. Give us grand march and cantata. Amen!

Official skullingery don't go in this country, as H. K. Smith ought to have known, before he commenced his crusade against Union veteran pensioners. The restoration of Judge Long's name to the pension roll, stricken off by Smith's order, was a just rebuke to that southern autocrat.

Chairman Wilson and his conferees are liable to have the old truism of "you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink" verified in their attempts to coerce the party into supporting the Wilson tariff bill. The interests and demands of constituencies are paramount to caucus dictation.

Whether the proposed individual income tax feature is made a part of the revenue bill will depend upon its applicability to the salaries of congressmen. If it does so apply it will be stricken out. That is one form of salary grab law-makers would naturally be expected to reject.

What Kansas wants is a secretary of agriculture elected by the people or otherwise appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, his duties clearly defined, his expenses sharply limited, and his printing bills classified and fixed. The EAGLE has for years protested against the present expensive arrangement of misnomer and inefficiency. There hasn't come to the people through the publication of that board hardly anything new of moment since the death of Alfred Gray. Let Mohler go. He ought to go, and no place will welcome him more heartily, we presume, than Kansas City, Mo., at least till they find they can't make anything out of him. But the so-called board in letting Mohler go, themselves should be permitted or if necessary forced to go also.

The wool clip of 1893, which was 364,156,666 pounds—the largest ever produced in this country—is referred to by free traders as proof that the McKinley law is of no benefit to wool growers; that it stimulated production to an abnormal extent and beyond the demands for consumption, the effect being to reduce the price below the cost of production. This is what lawyers term a plea in avoidance. Whatever the cause of the increased production, it cannot be denied that fear of the repeal of the McKinley law destroyed the demand from manufacturers for the new wool, and that it was this that ran the price down.

Here is a pretty state of case. After years of howling for tariff reform and finally securing a clear working majority in both houses of congress on that issue, as they claim, and an executive in full sympathy with them, and with a measure specially framed to meet the party demands ready to be acted upon, the Democrats fail to secure a quorum by reason of the doing out of a number of their members until it becomes necessary to call upon King Caucus to crack the party whip to bring them in to the scratch. It looks quite like General Grant's prediction will soon be verified.

There is a pretty broad suspicion that the withholding by the treasury department of the amount of money paid due to bounty on sugar is more a part of the scheme to bring the sugar interests of the south particularly around to support of the Wilson bill—than because of lack of available funds for that purpose. It is supposed that to hold back the bounty money indefinitely will cause the beneficiaries to become indifferent as to whether it is continued or not. Sharp schemers, these administration bosses.

With all of its boasted solidarity on partisan lines there yet seems to be a fair prospect that the south will go to pieces on the tariff question. Almost every southern state some special interest that is more or less dependent upon the tariff protection for continued existence. The opposition to the Wilson bill in the senate will, it is understood, be led by Senator Gorman of Maryland, the strongest man on the Democratic side.

The gold bug contingent still harp on the necessity for issuing more gold bonds, notwithstanding the fact that the treasury holds upwards of \$50,000,000 worth of uncovered silver bullion, and the further fact that treasury notes, bearing no interest, could be issued in sufficient amount to meet any probable deficiency of revenues and would be as acceptable to the people as any form of money that could be produced. G. b. success in this matter will insure the Democratic party the g. b. a little later.

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIENCE.

A Student of Vibration Who Visited Africa and Acquired Costly Knowledge.

One of the most curious expeditions ever planned by man was that once undertaken by Dr. J. A. Bunting, of Portland, says the Lewistown (Mo.) Journal. During all his life he had been a close student of the philosophy of digestion, and for the purpose of his investigations he had that remarkable Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, in his care for twenty years. In order to elicit matters and provide facts for some of the doubting Thomases, Dr. Bunting cast about for some one else upon whom he might continue to experiment. He could think of but one plan, and that was to go into Africa, buy two slaves and operate upon their stomachs. By opening the body near the fifth rib and perforating the stomach a condition could be produced similar to that existing in the case of St. Martin. Therefore the doctor purchased his supplies and sailed across to Tunis in the north of Africa. There he hired a native chief with forty of his followers, paying them a liberal retaining fee and promising them alms during the trip. The doctor carried \$5,000 in his inside pocket, and the chief probably lay awake four nights thinking about the matter. At any rate on the fifth night he sneaked into the doctor's tent and delivered a little address at the point of two pistols. When he had concluded the doctor passed over his ducaats and the chief passed over the border along with his renegade band. They helped themselves to the supplies that suited their artless and unenlightened tastes. The doctor came back without a retainer, and with a deal of experience that will never appear in a medical work.

THE USES OF TALC.

A Material of Which But Little is Known.

Few realize how useful talc has become, now that it is mined at many points from New York to Alabama. Being thoroughly incombustible, it is of great value in the manufacture of fireproof wall-paper, paper window curtains, etc. Even in its crude state it has a very oily "feel," and is found to yield one of the best lubricants known. Mixed with common grades of soap, it makes them as pleasant to the touch as the choicest brands, rendering the skin smooth and soft, although entirely without any cleaning qualities. It is also largely used in the manufacture of patent wall plaster, in which its addition gives a smooth, glossy finish to walls and ceilings that no other substance lends. Talc powder, finely refined, is exquisitely soft and fine grained. Hence it makes an excellent infant powder, softening the tenderest skin and preventing chafing, irritation, or even "prickly heat," as will no other substance. So, too, it makes an unsurpassed molding sand for casting metals in, both its fireproof and fire-grained qualities being very valuable in fine work. Mixed with rubber, it renders it more elastic and less liable to crack. From it is also made the "French chalk" used by tailors, and shoe-dealers use it in the powdered form to coat a No. 9 foot into a No. 6 shoe. The richest talc mines are now being worked in Cherokee county, N. C., where it is found in leaves and scales, very much like slate; it is easily mined with ordinary tools, and can be saved or even broken by hand. It has brought as high as six hundred dollars per carload at the market.

STRANGELY CHRISTENED.

Some Instances of the Queer Names Given to Negro Children.

It is nothing new that the colored people of the south are fond of large names as of bright colors, but the St. Louis Globe-Democrat furnishes two or three new and comical examples. The writer says: I knew an old negro in Tennessee who rejoices in the name of Niagara Falls. His companions have shortened it to Nigger Falls, but he was really christened after the great cataract. I also knew a colored woman who proudly tells you that her name is Virginia Georgia Alabama South. Another, who enjoys the cognomen of Amanda June Day is a school-teacher, and signs her name A. June Day.

In a Mississippi town I was passing along a side street, when a coal-black negro came out of a door shouting: "Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!" I thought she was crazy, and stopped to see what she would say next.

She looked around a moment, and then repeated her call, louder than before. This time I heard the answer from behind a fence.

"Yere I is, ma'am. What y' want?"

"Nebber you min' what I want; you come here."

Immediately there appeared from behind the fence one of the blackest pininnies I ever saw, and on inquiry I learned that his name was Glory Hallelujah Jones.

"Utility of the Cycle." "We have all seen men run for a train," said a traveler; "the other day I saw a man make a break for one on a bicycle. We had halted at a station from which a straight, level road ran back at a right angle to the railroad. At a considerable distance up that road we saw a man coming on a bicycle. A man afoot couldn't have got anywhere near us from that distance, and it didn't seem as though the man on the wheel could get within rods of us, but he came down the street whizzing. When he had got about half the distance the conductor gave the signal to start, and the engineer sounded the whistle and started the train. It was astonishing how fast the man on the wheel was coming now. There was a broad level space around the station. The bicyclist swept over this in a great curve that landed him alongside the baggage car. Dismounting, he lifted his wheel up to the waiting hands of the baggage-master, a fraction of a second later the steps of the first passenger car came along and the bicyclist stepped aboard, a winner."

Some of the Poet's Characteristics. Amelle Rivers-Chandler loves horses. She visited a New York riding academy a few days ago, says the Journal, and upon being shown a splendid equine specimen, she exclaimed:

"I sometimes think that the spirit of the dead and gone souls do enter animals. Now look at that horse, doesn't he remind you of a poet?"

"Just a little," answered her comrade, "he has long hair and looks like a poet."

Some of the Poet's Characteristics. Amelle Rivers-Chandler loves horses. She visited a New York riding academy a few days ago, says the Journal, and upon being shown a splendid equine specimen, she exclaimed:

"I sometimes think that the spirit of the dead and gone souls do enter animals. Now look at that horse, doesn't he remind you of a poet?"

"Just a little," answered her comrade, "he has long hair and looks like a poet."

Some of the Poet's Characteristics. Amelle Rivers-Chandler loves horses. She visited a New York riding academy a few days ago, says the Journal, and upon being shown a splendid equine specimen, she exclaimed:

"I sometimes think that the spirit of the dead and gone souls do enter animals. Now look at that horse, doesn't he remind you of a poet?"

"Just a little," answered her comrade, "he has long hair and looks like a poet."

Some of the Poet's Characteristics. Amelle Rivers-Chandler loves horses. She visited a New York riding academy a few days ago, says the Journal, and upon being shown a splendid equine specimen, she exclaimed:

"I sometimes think that the spirit of the dead and gone souls do enter animals. Now look at that horse, doesn't he remind you of a poet?"

"Just a little," answered her comrade, "he has long hair and looks like a poet."

Some of the Poet's Characteristics. Amelle Rivers-Chandler loves horses. She visited a New York riding academy a few days ago, says the Journal, and upon being shown a splendid equine specimen, she exclaimed: